



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Platte, touching at St. Vincent and King's Lynn on its way to the Tyne. The donkeyman on arrival did not complain of illness. He was paid off on the 24th and traveled overland to the village of Llandaff, near Cardiff, where his home was. On arrival he came at once under medical treatment, and, there seeming from the symptoms some doubt in the case, the medical officer of health of Cardiff was consulted by the medical officer of health of Llandaff District. The case was at once removed to hospital and all precautions against any spread in the event of the illness being confirmed as plague were adopted. Bacteriological investigations were carried out locally and in London with positive results in both instances. The man died on October 4. The body was at once removed to Flat Holm Island, in the Bristol Channel, and cremated. It is further stated that no other case of plague, either in connection with this case or otherwise, has been heard of in England or Wales.

Respectfully,

A. R. THOMAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Vessels from Glasgow bound for North American ports.

[Cablegrams.]

GLASGOW, October 15, 1900.

Pendosia sailed to-day, Glasgow to New Orleans.

THOMAS.

GLASGOW, October 20, 1900.

Pharsalia sailed to-day, Glasgow to St. John.

THOMAS.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

GLASGOW, October 20, 1900.

Week ended to-day, no cases, no deaths. Six discharged, 14 remain. Sailed, *Kastalia Onturian*, Montreal; *Indrani*, Baltimore.

THOMAS.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

YUKON TERRITORY.

Smallpox increasing at Dawson.

DAWSON, YUKON T., September 24, 1900.

SIR: Since my dispatch No. 266, of September 8, 1900, 2 extra cases of smallpox have been brought in from the Grand Forks, a town 15 miles from Dawson at the junction of Eldorado Creek and Bonanza Creek. The last case was put in the smallpox hospital to-day. This looks bad, as winter and closing of navigation is at hand.

Respectfully,

J. C. McCook,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

DAWSON, YUKON T., *September 26, 1900.*

SIR: I regret having to report that since writing my dispatch No. 276, of September 24, 2 additional cases of smallpox have been sent to the pesthouse, situated from 2 to 3 miles below Dawson. As I anticipated, it looks now as if we might have a serious outbreak of this contagious disease at Dawson this winter. The weather is very mild at present and we expect steamers to run from here to White Horse for three weeks more. No more steamers will leave for St. Michael; two or more may go into winter quarters, however, in Alaska near by, say Circle City.

Respectfully,

J. C. McCook,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.

AUSTRIA—*Brunn.*—Month of August, 1900. Estimated population, 95,342. Total number of deaths, 214, including diphtheria, 2, and 36 from tuberculosis.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town.*—Two weeks ended October 15, 1900. Estimated population, 1,472. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended October 13, 1900. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended October 13, 1900. Estimated population, 12,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Vancouver.*—Month of September, 1900. Estimated population, 13,685. Total number of deaths, 34, including 4 from enteric fever.

DUTCH GUINEA—*Paramaribo.*—Month of August, 1900. Estimated population, 31,279. Total number of deaths, 91. No contagious diseases reported.

GERMANY—*Magdeburg.*—Month of June, 1900. Estimated population, 231,165. Total number of deaths, 343, including diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 2; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 10; whooping cough, 4, and 31 from pulmonary tuberculosis.

FRANCE—*Bordeaux.*—Month of August, 1900. Estimated population, 286,000. Total number of deaths, 414; including enteric fever, 7; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 1, and 2 from whooping cough.

Roubaix.—Month of September, 1900. Estimated population, 135,000. Total number of deaths, 220, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 6, and 2 from whooping cough.

St. Etienne.—Two weeks ended September 30, 1900. Estimated population, 145,000. Total number of deaths, 108, including 4 from enteric fever.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended September 29, 1900, correspond to an annual rate of 18.5 a thousand of the aggregate